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CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
A. Tyler, F.S.I.A.
FOR THE YEAR
1942

James F. Blackett, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Ralph Allen Press, Bath.

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CITY OF BATH.

December, 1942

Mayor : Alderman AUBREY BATEMAN.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman W. Barrett.

The Mayor.

Councillors :—

Dr. Barnes Burt	T. Cook	Mrs. M. H. N. Hatt
H. Male	C. W. Maxim	A. E. N. Morgan
L. N. Punter, M.B.E.	W. H. Rossiter	W. J. Say
	E. J. Tiley	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor A. H. SMITH.

The Mayor.

Councillors :—

J. W. Andrews	P. E. Bence	Mrs. H. Cordiner
Mrs. M. H. N. Hatt	Rev. W. J. Jenkins	L. N. Punter, M.B.E.
W. J. Say	G. G. Seymour	A. H. Smith
D. J. Williams	G. H. Williams	

Co-opted Members :—

Miss Ealand	Mrs. Hall	Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Marsh
Mrs. M. Rawlings	Dr. E. Scott White		

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman S. DAY.

The Mayor, Aldermen S. Day, G. E. Hiskens, G. Lanning.

Councillors :—

S. J. Amblin	E. E. Clements	H. Male	A. E. N. Morgan
W. J. Say	A. H. Smith		

STAFF. December, 1942.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health. *Italics=on active service.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. F. Blackett, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :

B. A. Astley Weston,

M.B., Ch.B., (Bristol), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.

H. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

City Analyst : *H. F. Barke, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. Tyler, Cert. San. I., Meat I., and Smoke I.,
Ollett Medalist

District Inspectors :

W. T. Blake, M.M., Cert. San. I. and Meat. I.

J. W. Elliott, do. do.

J. D. Dant do. do.

R. W. L. Read do. do.

G. W. Dhenin do. do.

Mrs. C. M. Bond do.

W. R. Thomas do. (Temporary from 13/7/42)

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer : The Medical Officer of Health

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer : *H. Campbell*, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

do. Acting : Drs. Brenda Hutchinson and Ian Gordon

Tuberculosis Health Visitor : Mrs. B. E. Rose, S.R.N., Ex-Queen's Nurse

Health Visitors—Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., S.C.M. ; New Health Visitors'
Certificate.

Mrs E. M. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss P. E. Timothy, S.R.N., S.C.M. ; New Health Visitors'
Certificate

Miss J. B. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., New Health Visitors'
Certificate (from Dec. 1/42)

Clerks :

C. J. Pring, Chief Clerk

R. G. Lavis

R. E. Adams

V. G. Fudge

C. J. Taylor

J. Snowden

Miss H. J. Batstone

Temporary Staff :

Mrs. E. Sylvester	D. J. Bransgrove
Mrs. H. M. Welch	P. H. Chaloner
Miss P. E. D. Williams	N. R. A. Ludlow
Miss M. E. Ainsworth	

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :

Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton	*Dr. R. E. Thomas
<i>Dr. H. Campbell</i>	*Dr. A. Leech-Wilkinson
*Dr. Helen Dixon	

Superintendent of Council Midwives :

*Miss A. Cook, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Council Midwives :

Miss M. E. Thomas	Miss J. Davies
„ A. M. Turney	„ M. M. Berry

Medical Officer to Venereal Diseases Clinic (at Royal United Hospital)

*Dr. R. Waterhouse

Medical Officer to Orthopædic Clinic :

*Miss Maud F. Forrester-Brown, M.D., M.S. (Lond.).

Public Vaccinators :

Dr. H. Campbell
 Dr. Astley Weston
 *Dr. P. H. Knowles

Vaccination Officer :

C. J. Pring

Matron, Weston Lodge Nursing Home, Miss V. Pitt

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent and Medical Attendant :

J. F. Blackett, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Matron : Miss M. M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers at St. Martin's Hospital :

Dr. F. Kohn, Dr. Clara D. Cross, Dr. M. H. Hall,
 Dr. Norah Armstrong, Dr. W. H. Whelan

*District Medical Officers :

Dr. J. B. Bennett
 Dr. T. C. Halley
 Dr. E. R. Matthews
 Dr. P. H. Knowles
 Dr. R. Lynn
 Dr. R. Scott Reid

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report to the Education Authority.

*Part-time Officer of the Council

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

City and County Borough of Bath.

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 63,151,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1942, 23.15 gallons per head; 1937-41 25.82 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—Pre-war, about 69,000 (see below).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1942, 18,000.

Years ...				1942.	1941.	Mean of 1936-40.	Mean of 1931-35.
Population {	Birth and Marriage rates	...	...	76,600	82,870	70,432	68,556
	Death rates	...	...	76,600	82,870	70,908	68,556
Rainfall (Mean of 75 yrs., 1866-1940, 31'02 ins)....				28'92	27'40	31'14	30'62
Rateable Value in October				£ 626,966	648,712	619,703	577,182
Rates—Total per £				...	11/6	12/-	10/6
One penny General Rate produced				...	£ 2,576	2,510	2,390
Total nett indebtedness				...	£ 2,568,292	2,624,858	2,211,120
Ditto per person				...	£ 30-19-10	33-2-1	32-7-6
MARRIAGES—Number Registered				...	689	*810	731
Rate per 1000 population, Bath				...	18'0	*19'5	20'7
Ditto, England and Wales				...	17'8	18'7	19'2
BIRTHS—Number				Bath	1139	1091	877
Rate per 1000 population				"	14'9	13'2	12'4
Ditto, England and Wales				...	15'8	14'2	14'9
Illegitimate births per 1000 Infants born				Bath	70	64	48
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents				†	1082	1135	1076
Nett rate per 1000 population, Bath				†	14'1	13'4	15'1
Standardized rate for age and sex				" †	11'6	11'0	11'3
Death Rate, England and Wales				...	11'6	12'9	12'5
INFANT MORTALITY—				Bath	†45	43	43
England and Wales				...	49	59	55
Illegitimate Infants				Bath	100	83	42
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)				...	4	2	1
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births, Bath				...	3'5	1'8	1'0
Ditto. do. England and Wales				...	5'2	5'1	5'3
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis				...	38	44	40
"Other" Tuberculosis				...	12	7	6
Influenza				...	10	23	25

* Corrected.

† Excluding Air Raid Casualties.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued

Years ...				1942	1941	Mean of 1936-40	Mean of 1931-35
Pneumonia	...	...	...	48	71	57	60
Bronchitis	...	...	...	23	28	20	32
Cancer	...	...	...	177	156	155	142
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc., Heart Disease & other Circulatory diseases				492	448	458	333
Nephritis	...	...	...	18	33	38	44
Senile Decay	...	...	...	28	35	32	49
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases	...	...	...	9	13	8	8
Violence	...	...	...	†51	61	43	34
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·50	0·52	0·57	0·58
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·16	0·08	0·08	0·13
Influenza	...	...	...	0·13	0·27	0·35	0·47
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0·63	0·84	0·80	0·88
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0·30	0·33	0·28	0·47
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	0·05	0·12	0·10	0·22
Cancer	...	...	...	2·31	1·85	2·18	2·07
DEATHS at various age periods—							
Under 1 year	...	...	...	†51	48	38	32
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	†16	22	14	14
Between 5 and 60 years	...	...	...	†228	262	239	231
Over 60 years	...	...	...	†787	803	788	704
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	78	57	111	51
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	167	161	129	130
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	8	3	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	27	16	28	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	9	12	6	10
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	25	17	17	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	61	84	51	80
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9	17	12	20
<i>See also pages 23 and 42</i>							
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack rates per 1000 population—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1·02	0·67	1·59	0·74
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2·18	1·91	1·76	1·89
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	0·09	0·04	0·01
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0·35	0·19	0·39	0·25
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—	0·03
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0·33	0·20	0·24	0·26
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·80	0·99	0·72	1·17
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·12	0·20	0·17	0·29
NUMBER OF DEATHS from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	3	4	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	—	4	2	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	4	1	1
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	2	2	1	1
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0·01	—	0·01	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·03
Measles	...	...	...	—	0·05	0·02	0·04
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0·01	0·05	0·01	0·01
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·02
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated				*24	22	12	14

* January to June only.

† Excluding Air Raid Casualties.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND TO THE ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This Report is prepared in response to the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 2773, and contains an account of the activities of the Council's Health Department. As a war-time issue it is much reduced in size and fewer copies are being distributed. Following the usual custom, little reference is made to our Civil Defence duties, although these take up much of our time.

An anomalous position has arisen in regard to some of the important statistical figures, because I was unable to obtain permission to publish details of our air-raid deaths. Except for the almost negligible numbers of those who if they had survived the raids would have died later in the year from other causes, the various rates based on the number of deaths are such as we should have expected in a year free from casualties due to enemy action, and they are therefore comparable with those of previous years. The information withheld will, it is hoped, be included in a subsequent Report.

It can fortunately be said that in spite of all the misfortunes, deprivations and hardships brought about by the war, and of our own special difficulties in Bath, the general health of the community has has been well maintained, and that set-backs which might reasonably have been anticipated have not, in fact, occurred.

For the confidence and help I have received from the Chairmen and members of the various Committees I am deeply grateful. I wish, too, to express my sincere thanks to the whole of the staff remaining at Bluecoat House for their loyalty and devotion to duty during an eventful and strenuous year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES F. BLACKETT,

Bath, August, 1943.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1942.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Although this is not the place for detailed description, no Report dealing with the welfare of the citizens of Bath during 1942 would be complete without a reference being made to the very severe enemy raids of April 25th—27th. A series of attacks occurring within the brief space of twenty-eight hours led to several times our share of the country's air raid deaths for the first three years of the war, as many more people were seriously injured, while a large number of houses were destroyed and thousands of people rendered temporarily homeless. For weeks gas cooking was impossible in most parts of the city, food and water supplies were interfered with and traffic was disorganised. It was indeed a catastrophe such as had not occurred to Bath since it was made a "desolate ruin" by the Saxons in the sixth century, and the highest praise is due to the population for the stoic endurance shown under the most distressing conditions. On the other hand, no important industry was seriously affected, prearranged schemes for relief worked extraordinarily well considering the extent of the calamity, and the precautions taken against the outbreak of disease proved entirely effective. The whole of the resources of the municipal departments, including the Health Office, were of course diverted at once to the needs of the situation, so that in reading the Report which follows it must be remembered that for several weeks we were almost entirely, and for the rest of the year largely, occupied in dealing with the after effects of the raids, particularly in connection with the rehousing of those who had been forced to leave their homes.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Many details to be found in the opening paragraphs of pre-war Reports are again omitted. All the more important statistics are given in the Summary on pages 6 and 7 and in the tables elsewhere in this Report, but attention is drawn here to certain figures of special interest.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 76,600, as compared with 82,870 at mid 1941 and 68,300 at the middle of 1938, the last complete year before the war. As an indication of the average population during most of the year I think the 1942 figure is too low—and in that case, the birth, the marriage, and the various death rates here given are slightly higher than they should be.

After adjusting for inward and outward transfers, the birth rate was 14.9, as compared with 13.2, 12.4, and 13.8 in the three previous years. The 1942 birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

The number of marriages registered as taking place in Bath, not necessarily of Bath people, was 689. In 1941 it was 810 (not 952 as incorrectly stated in my last Report). The marriage rate, which had been fairly stable at about 16 per thousand population for several years up to 1937, rose sharply to 25 in 1939 and has since declined to 18 in 1942.

The civilian death-rate for 1942, if it is to be comparable with records for previous years, cannot be expressed by a single figure because of the large number of fatal air-raid casualties in April. Excluding these and using .82 as the only available areal comparability factor (see 1934 Report, pages 11 and 12), the death-rate was 11.6. This is the same as the rate for England and Wales, and .6 more than our own rate for 1941.

The infant mortality was 45, as compared with an average of about 43 for recent years. The 1942 rate for England and Wales was 49 and for County Boroughs 59.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 2773.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	....1059	526	533	} Birth Rate, 14.9
	Illegitimate	.... 80	42	38	
Stillbirths	....	.... 31	17	14	} Rate per 1,000 total births, 26.5
*Deaths	....	1082	489	593	
					Death-rate, 11.6

Deaths from puerperal causes :—		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis ...		2	1.71
Other puerperal causes		2	1.71
		—	—
Total ...	...	4	3.42

*Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 41 ; Illegitimate, 100 ; Total, 45.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	177
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		4

* Excluding air raid casualties.

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. Considerable improvement took place in the construction and equipment of the Emergency Medical Services Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital and the Ministry of Health decided to give it the status of an "Area Laboratory" as described in their Circular No. 2658 of 19th June, 1942. Much of the city pathological work formerly done at the Central Laboratory at the Royal United Hospital is now undertaken at St. Martin's. The financial changes involved took effect as from 1st January, 1943. For details of the investigations carried out see pages 23 and 32-34.

Ambulance Facilities. For ordinary cases :—City Council 4, St. John Ambulance Association 4, Red Cross Society 2. For infectious cases, Isolation Hospital, 1. In addition there are 1 at St. Martin's Hospital and 10 in connection with the A.R.P. Services.

Nursing in the Home. Arrangements with the Bath District Nursing Association continued without change. During 1942 the District Nurses made 918 visits for the Council, the total charge being £36. This is exclusive of the work of the City Midwives (see page 15). A contribution of £80 was made through the Health Committee. Nursing Association figures: 8 nurses (excluding midwives) paid 22,415 visits to 858 patients during the year ending 31st March, 1943.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. The list on page 12 brings up to date the table which was last published four years ago.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE.

	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare							
Centres:—							
*Blue Coat House ...	16		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot ...	"			2.30—4 2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	"						
†Southdown ...	"		9.30 to 11.15 2.30—4				
Odd Down ...	"						
Ante-Natal Clinics :							
45 Rivers Street ...	15		2.30—4	2.30—4		10—12	
*Blue Coat House ...	"						
Post-Natal :							
45 Rivers Street ...	14	1st & 3rd Wednesdays of Month. 10—12					
*Maternity & Child Welfare							
<u>Dental Clinic</u> ...							10—12
Mothers							
Special Clinic for ...	18	...	...	By appointment		...	...
Tuberculosis—							
Dispensary...	26				5—7	2—4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	—	...	...	By appointment		...	
Venereal Diseases (R.U.H.)							
Men ...	27					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ...	"		5—6.30			2.30	
School Clinics—							
*Inspection ...	...	10—12	10—12	—	10—12	10—12	
*Eye ...	...	10.15		10.15			
*Dental ...	...	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	
Ear, Nose and Throat :							
*Blue Coat House ...	...	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Royal United Hospital	...					2.0	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...	10.30			10.30		10.30
*Minor Ailments Clinic	...	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	9.30—11
*Orthopædic After-Care Clinic ..	...			10—12 & 2—4			
Orthopædic Hospital Massage ...	...	...	...	Daily by appointment.	...		...
Ultra-Violet rays	...		2.30		2.30		

* These Clinics are held at Bluecoat House.

† 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of Month.
Monthly by appointment,

St. Martin's Hospital. This Hospital, by far the largest in the city, is administered on behalf of the Council by the Social Welfare Committee. The beds are classified approximately thus:—Old Building (*i.e.*, non-E.M.S.) ; (a) sick patients 321, including tuberculosis 19 and maternity up to 28 if required, (b) mental wards 125; Emergency Medical Services 332, with an emergency reserve of 126. There are also 70 beds for infirm persons and others, giving a total in the institution as a whole of 848, plus a possible 126.

Sick persons admitted to the city side numbered 1,318 and to the E.M.S. wards 2,689, a total of 4,007. Although the wards of the old building are not constructed on modern lines and contain many "chronic sick," the proportion of acute cases dealt with is now much higher than ever before and all the medical and surgical facilities of an up to date hospital are available for every patient. The E.M.S. section is a model of what such a hospital should be.

Other Hospitals. On the completion in September of the large new Military Hospital at Combe Park (just outside the city boundary) the military section of the Royal United Hospital was released for the use of civilian and Emergency Medical Services cases. The Military Hospital referred to was handed over to the U.S. Army authorities, though it is used also for British service patients.

The Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases was partially destroyed during the April air raids, fortunately without loss of life, and the patients had to be sent home. Eight weeks later, with commendable initiative, arrangements had been made to accommodate 105 patients in other parts of the building and the hospital was reopened.

The Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital had to be closed for many weeks, partly as a result of air raid damage and partly through administrative difficulties. It was later reopened under altered circumstances which it is hoped will enable it to continue to function as a valuable factor in the hospital system of the city.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. No material changes in procedure. The average number chargeable and, therefore, at risk (year ended 31st March, 1943) was 304, as compared with 403, 633 and 871 during the three previous years. For further details of the medical services see Reports for 1934 (page 17) and 1935 (page 20).

Other Poor Law Relief. Average numbers chargeable during year:—
At St. Martin's Hospital (including Infirmary, Mental, and other wards, but not casuals), 400; Children's Homes, 33; at Special Schools, 15; Boarded-out Children, 16.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Except for minor changes in the numbers of patients, the position remains as described on page 18 of my Report for 1938.

MENTAL TREATMENT.

Some figures relating to the Weston Lodge Nursing Home are as follows :—

		Bath cases	Others
In residence 1st January, 1942	...	7	3
Admitted	... ..	39	14
Discharged, Recovered	...	25	7
„ Improved	...	7	4
„ Not improved	...	4	4
Died	... ..	3	0
In residence 31st December, 1942	...	7	2

Under the altered circumstances brought about by the war it was felt that the usefulness of Weston Lodge could be increased by the admission of men, as well as women patients. The necessary arrangements were made and, with the approval of the Board of Control, became effective in February, 1943.

At the Child Guidance Clinic, for which the Mental Treatment Act Committee is jointly responsible with the Education Committee, 143 individual children made 510 attendances. Details are given on page 15 of my 1942 Report as School Medical Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(For number of births, birth-rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality, see pages 10, 11 and 43).

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee is responsible to the Council for carrying out a comprehensive scheme which includes the following :—Two Ante-natal Clinics (three sessions weekly); one Post-natal Clinic (from 6/1/43); Supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts; Municipal Midwifery Service (with the Bath District Nursing Association); Maternity Department (with 16 beds at the Royal United Hospital and others at St. Martin's Hospital); Four Health Visitors; Five Infant Welfare Centres (six weekly sessions and one fortnightly); Provision of milk and nutritional substances for mothers and infants; Supervision of Boarded-out children; Dental Service; "Birth Control" Clinic; Facilities for dealing with crippling defects in infants' ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal pyrexia, and certain other diseases, and two Day Nurseries.

A condensed summary of the work done during 1942 is given below. Many of the figures for May were greatly reduced as a result of the April raids,

Ante-Natal Clinics. Figures in brackets are those for 1941.

Day		Rivers Street Tuesday and Wednesday 2.30—4	Blue Coat House Friday 10—12
Time			
Number of Sessions held	...	153 (154)	48 (49)
Number of new patients	...	572 (556)	126 (156)
Total attendances	...	2599 (2556)	647 (833)
Average per session...	...	17 (17)	13 (17)
Ante-natal home visits by City Midwives	...	1679 (1699)	
Proportion of new patients to all births registered	...	53% (53%)	

Ante-Natal and Post-natal supervision by private practitioners.

See Report for 1938, page 21. Number of claims during 1942 : 59 for ante-natal examinations ; 2 for post-natal.

MIDWIVES.

During 1942 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 46. Of these, 18 worked solely in Hospitals and 6 in connection with nursing associations. Of the 12 private midwives (some in nursing homes), two had 52 and 31 cases respectively ; two had 30 each ; five between 10 and 20 cases each ; and the remainder less than 10 each.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 1,040—last year it was 1,131.

Births registered numbered 1,313.

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 223 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows : Complications of labour, 165 ; Ante-natal conditions, 26 ; Post-natal condition of mother, 14 ; Unsatisfactory condition of child, 18.

City Midwives. The staff attended 222 cases during 1942 (281 in 1941). The net cost to the City for year ended 31st March, 1943, was £1,114 (£1,008 in previous year).

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives. Liabilities under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, during the year ended 31st March, 1943, were £432 and the amount recovered from patients, £221.

MATERNITY BEDS.

The City Council has the right to nominate patients to 16 beds in the Royal United Hospital—prior to June, 1940, the number was 10. In addition Bath patients are admitted to the maternity wards at St. Martin's Hospital by arrangement with the Social Welfare Committee and during 1942 229 births took place there.

The Royal United Hospital figures for 1942 are as follows:—

	1942	1941
* Number of new patients admitted	278	280
Number of primipara included	165	167
Number of readmissions	7	10
Number of confinements	273	274
Number of " patient-days "	4821	5328
Ante-natal	747	1098
Confinement and after	4074	4230
Total available	5840	5840
Proportion actually used	83%	91%
Maternal deaths	1	2
Stillbirths	7	12
Deaths of Infants within 10 days	7	5
Weekly maintenance rate	£4 6 4	£4 6 4
Income received from patients	£2,489	£1,846

* This figure refers to individual mothers admitted for the first time (for that pregnancy) during the year. They were not necessarily confined during the year.

The figures given above are taken from Health Office records. They may differ slightly from those of the Hospital.

Patients admitted within three days of birth of child are not considered as having had ante-natal treatment. Otherwise, treatment is counted as ante-natal up to the day before birth.

According to the Hospital statistics midwives are responsible for actual deliveries in about four-fifths of all our cases.

Maternal Mortality. Four deaths occurred, giving a rate of 3.42 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For days and times see page 12. Figures for 1942 are as follows:—

	Blue Coat House	Walcot	Twerton	South- down	Odd Down
Numbers of sessions	90	96	44	22	45
Attendances of children	2442	2578	985	597	962
New cases included in above	263	242	193	65	92
Average attendance of Infants per session	27.1	26.9	22.4	27.1	21.4

The attendances recorded above are those in which the child was seen by the doctor. The table shows that there were 7,564 consultations at 297 sessions, an average of 25.5 per session. (In 1941, the figures were 9,709 ; 306 ; and 31.7). In addition, there were 3,414 visits of infants for weighing, renewal of milk applications, and so forth, for whom a consultation with the doctor was not necessary.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Although large quantities of milk are distributed free, or at reduced prices, under the Government scheme, a demand for various special types of dried milk continues and about five tons were distributed through the Infant Welfare Centres. Most of this was paid for at cost price by the mothers and all of it was sanctioned by the medical officers.

Dental Service. There was no change in the general arrangements. 199 new and 30 old maternity patients made 904 attendances at 86 sessions. In addition, 17 children under school age made 31 attendances.

Health Visitors. There was no change in the general arrangements and in spite of difficulties due to shortage of staff during part of the year, the number of visits was greater than in 1941. The figures are: Visits to children under one year, 4,912 ; between one and five, 5,506 ; others 1,927 ; total 12,345.

Child Life Protection. (Part VII of Public Health Act, 1936).

Number of Names	Foster Parents	Children
On Register at end of 1941	60	77
Added during the year	25	64
Removed during the year	25	63
On Register December 31st, 1942	60	78

Orthopædic Treatment. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were responsible for the in-patient treatment of 6 cases, for 370 attendances at the After-Care Clinic, and 392 at the Massage Clinic. See also pages 10 and 11 of my Report as School Medical Officer.

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

1942	Nursing Homes only	Maternity Homes only	Combined Nursing & Maternity
Homes removed from Register	2	1	0
Homes added to Register	1	0	1
Leaving at end of year...	10	3	9

There were no appeals or changes of ownership.

"Birth Control" Clinic. Owing to the air raids and the lamented death through enemy action of the Clinic Medical Officer, Dr. Mary Middlemass, only four cases were seen during the year. Dr. Mary Watson was subsequently appointed as Medical Officer.

Adoption of Children Act, 1926. 35 cases were investigated. 34 Orders were granted unconditionally and one for an interim period of three months. 33 applications were made jointly by husband and wife; in one the applicant was separated from his wife, and in another the applicant was an unmarried woman. 8 of the children were under one year of age, 20 were between 1 and 6 years, and 7 between 12 and 20 years. 7 of them were legitimate and 28 were illegitimate. In 15 cases the child was related to the applicants.

Day Nurseries. A "War-time Day Nursery" was established at 2 Harington Place in December, 1941 with accommodation for 15 infants. A new one in a specially adapted Maycrete Hut erected at the west end of the Lower Common was opened on October 19th, for 40 children. The Harington Place house is unsuitable for the purpose but owing to the existing needs it had to be kept open pending the completion of more suitable premises in the Larkhall area. It is doubtful however if even this will meet the increasing demands.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. No important new works were undertaken during 1942. All the usual precautions for ensuring the purity of our water were maintained and regular analyses were made at all the sources. There was an adequate supply for domestic purposes but it was thought best to continue the restrictions on the use of water for garden and other similar purposes.

The state of the River Avon as it enters the city was found to be most unsatisfactory and it is evident from analyses that sewage contamination is taking place at points higher up. A request was made to the neighbouring authority for suitable action to be taken, but much of the trouble apparently originates still further back and is due in part at least to war-time difficulties.

Details concerning the sanitary inspection of the area are to be found in the Chief Inspector's Report on pages 28 to 39.

Section D.

HOUSING.

One of the direct results of the April air raids was of course a profound disturbance of the housing conditions of a large number of people. A great many families were compelled to leave the city in order to find alternative accommodation and although everything possible was done to assist them many had not returned by the end of the year.

The amount of overcrowding as judged by legal standards was rather less than in 1941 but it is to be feared that far too many families, especially those with children, have to put up with a great deal of domestic congestion and discomfort. The only practical remedies are more houses or fewer people. To a small extent both these factors are in action—the one because damaged houses are being repaired and the other because of a lessened need for finding accommodation for introduced government labour, but a satisfactory solution of the very difficult problems involved must unfortunately be deferred till after the war. In the meantime careful surveys of the probable requirements are being made, so that we shall be prepared with well considered plans ready to put into force directly conditions permit.

(A). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES. Details of action taken are given in the following table. 9 persons were displaced from the houses in question during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No new houses erected during the year 1942.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	896
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					2612
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...		41
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					225
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...		78

Continued on next page.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	162
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>						
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	195
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>						
(a.) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b.) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	290
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	24
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c.) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	2
(d.) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :						
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	2

Continued on next page.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
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4. *Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	29
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	32
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	219
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	23
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....	47
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	....	354
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	....	....	4
(e)—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	....	....	....	....	—

(B). UNHEALTHY AREAS.

As far as actual achievement since 1933 is concerned, the position at the end of 1942 in regard to the confirmed areas was as follows:—

		At end of 1941	During 1942	At end of 1942
No. of persons displaced	.. ..	1175	52	1227
„ „ „ awaiting displacement		125	—	73
„ „ houses demolished	.. ..	170	31	201
„ „ „ to be demolished	.. ..	226	—	195

(C). OVERCROWDING. The official figures for 1942 are to be found above.

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 32 to 36

Section F

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

An analysis of notifications received and cases removed to hospital during 1942 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 42. On page 7, notifications, attack rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below.

Diphtheria. The number of cases notified was 78 compared with 57 in 1941, 40 in 1940, and 93 in 1939. There were 3 deaths. As far as we know, no immunised child under 15 suffered from diphtheria.

IMMUNISATION. The position at the end of 1942 was as follows :—

Immunised.	Under 5.	5—15 years.
Prior to January, 1940	408	816
January—December, 1940	34	130
During 1941	541	1149
„ 1942	825	1288
Total	1808	3383

These figures indicate that we had dealt with about 36% of the estimated child population. Regular clinics continue to be held. We are now using two injections of A.P.T.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified was 167 (161 in 1941). Most of the cases were of a mild type but there was one death.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. No notifications were received.

Small-pox. No cases. For hospital arrangements see Report for 1938.

Puerperal pyrexia. 25 notifications. 7 patients received treatment at the Royal United Hospital; 14 at St. Martin's Hospital; and 4 at home.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. 4 Bath patients were notified and there was one death. Two of these were treated at the Isolation Hospital with one death.

Measles. 37 cases were notified with no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 53 cases were notified and there was 1 death.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Disease.			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	167	155	1
Diphtheria	...	...	78	81*	3
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	25	21	1
Pneumonia	...	...	29	12	1
Erysipelas	...	...	27	14	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	9	6	—
Measles	...	...	37	6	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	53	9	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	4	4	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	2	—

* Including 4 "carriers."

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 42 and for deaths on pages 40 and 41.

LABORATORY WORK.

For general arrangements see 1938 Report, pages 14 and 42. Pathological examinations during 1942 were as follows:—

Examinations	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>bc</i> Diphtheria Bacillus	69	639	708
<i>b</i> ditto. virulence ...	1	1	2
<i>bc</i> Hæmolytic Streptococci	8	7	15
<i>ab</i> Gonococcus ....	...	...	84
<i>b</i> Trichomonas	8	12	20
<i>a</i> Wassermann Reaction ....	...	...	169
<i>b</i> Widal tests ....	...	...	3
<i>b</i> Faeces ....	...	...	—
<i>bc</i> Tubercle Bacillus—sputum	54	151	205
<i>d</i> Ringworm Fungus ....	...	...	*
<i>bc</i> Cerebro-spinal fluid ....	...	...	3
<i>bc</i> Analysis of Urine ....	...	...	9
<i>b</i> Blood Count and haemoglobin estimation	...	...	—
<i>b</i> Others ....	...	...	1

a Bristol University Department of Preventive Medicine.

b Bath Central Laboratory. *d* School Clinic.

c St. Martin's Hospital.

* Exact numbers not available.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Hospital Statistics. January 1st to December 31st, 1942

Cases admitted as :	Number,			Deaths.		
	City	Rural	Military	City	Rural	Military
Diphtheria ...	76	17	3	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	155	12	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers ...	4	1	—	—	—	—
Observation ...	12	1	—	2	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	10	2	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	2	1	—	1	—	—
Scabies ...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	7	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	4	—	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (other) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Herpes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	6	2	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	15	4	5	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	2	7	—	1	2	—
Arthritis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	303	50	9	10	2	—

Owing to adjustment in regard to diagnosis these figures may not agree exactly with those on page 42. 1942: Number of "patient-days" 10,477; average daily number in hospital 28.7; monthly average—maximum 39, minimum 19.

On five occasions scarlet fever, measles or chicken pox were introduced from outside and there was one cross infection (chicken pox).

An orthopædic surgeon was called in consultation on four occasions and a physician on one.

Patients admitted by request from other hospitals, 79; from hotels and schools, 7.

St. Joseph's Hospice was badly damaged during the April air raids and we were glad to be able to offer the staff and their patients the use of C Block for three weeks while repairs were being carried out.

CANCER

In December 1941 the Wiltshire County Council arranged for a monthly out-patient consultation clinic, staffed from the Bristol Radium Centre, to be held at the Royal United Hospital for cases of malignant disease likely to be benefited by radiological treatment. For several months the resources of the clinic were courteously offered to Bath patients. From July 1st, 1942, financial responsibility was accepted jointly by the Wiltshire and the Bath authorities. Later, (4th May, 1943) weekly sessions were commenced and the Somerset County Council joined in the arrangements. This clinic is only one factor in a complete scheme as intended by the Cancer Act, but it is an important step in the right direction from the point of view both of actual treatment and of co-operation between various public bodies concerned. Further careful consideration is being given to the whole subject in order to prepare the way for more rapid developments as soon as favourable conditions return.

In connection with the Council's scheme there were 76 names on the register during 1942—2 more than in 1941. Of these, 48 had been brought forward from 1941. During the year 20 patients are known to have died, and 27 had their names removed from the list as apparently cured or no longer in need of assistance. This leaves 29 to be carried forward to 1943. Assistance was actually given to 42 patients. In 17 cases the cost of home nursing undertaken by the staff of the District Nursing Association was paid for by the Council at the agreed rate of 9d. a visit. The total number of visits amounted to 783, but the number varied from 7 to 164 in individual instances. The patients were not in a position to pay nursing fees and no insurance money was available for the purpose. Eleven patients were supplied with dressings and disinfectants through the Health Office. The Council also paid three-quarters of the cost, in approved cases, of treatment by deep ray therapy arranged through the Royal United Hospital and of radium treatment given at that Hospital. In 1942, 13 patients received treatment by deep ray therapy and 9 by radium. In addition, 5 patients received radium treatment at the Kewstoke E.M.S. Hospital for which the Council paid the full cost.

BLIND PERSONS

Number on Register 31st March, 1943, 156. About three-fifths were in receipt of assistance from the City Council, and 20 were in Homes or Institutions. The net cost to the City, after deducting £424 for sale of articles made at the workshop, was £4,403.

For further details see separate report published by the Bath Society for the Blind,

TUBERCULOSIS

The general arrangements described on pages 47 to 50 of my 1938 Report continued without material alteration. The year was a difficult one. Dr. Campbell was called up in January and it was only after much delay that we were able to find two part time practitioners with sufficient experience to replace him. There was also, in spite of the smaller number of notifications, a serious shortage of sanatorium beds, not only in this area but in the country generally. No solution has yet been found to this problem which, unless some drastic action can be taken, may well become a menace to the development of mass radiography.

Our notifications showed that, compared with 1941, the 20-35 age group suffered from a relatively heavier incidence, more marked in men than women, but the numbers are probably too small to have any important significance.

There were 38 deaths from pulmonary and 12 from other forms of tuberculosis (44 and 7 in 1941). Notifications numbered 61 pulmonary and 9 from other forms (84 and 17 in 1941). Number of cases on the Register of Notifications end of 1942, 334 (335 in 1941).

An analysis of notifications according to age and sex is given on page 42, and a similar analysis of deaths on page 40.

The Dispensary. The evening session was discontinued during the winter owing to the black-out.

Patients referred to Dispensary for examination	...	262
Found tuberculous	... .... ....	34
Contacts examined	... ... .... ....	59
Found tuberculous	.... .... ... 1	
Total attendances, including above	.... ...	1364
Tuberculosis Officer's visits to patients at home	...	21
X-ray examinations	.... ... .... ....	290

Milk was distributed at the Council's expense to 55 individual patients in 1942. The cost for the year ended 31st March, 1943, was £36.

During the year the City Tuberculosis Health Visitor paid 1,567 effective home visits, as well as being in regular attendance with the Medical Officer at the Clinic.

Sanatorium Treatment. Discharges from:—Winsley, 19; fit for work 2, improved 12, not improved 3, died 2. Patients also received treatment at Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopaedic Hospital; Dorset Red Cross Children's Hospital at Swanage; St. Michael's Home at Axbridge; Kewstoke E.M.S. Hospital; Benenden Sanatorium; Papworth Village Settlement; British Legion Village; and St. Joseph's Hospice.

Artificial pneumothorax refills are done by arrangement at the Winsley Sanatorium. During 1942, 21 individual patients had 340 refills.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Towards the end of the year intensive propaganda on the part of the Government and of Local Authorities, together with the addition of Regulation 33B to the Defence (General) Regulations led to a more widespread appreciation of the nature of these diseases than ever before. Regulation 33B requires a person named as the probable cause of their infection by two patients to submit to examination by a specialist and, if necessary, to undergo treatment. The duty of ensuring that the procedure is carried out is placed on the Medical Officer of Health, but no case needing action was reported to me in 1942.

Although the incidence of venereal disease in Bath appears to be much below the average, it shows the same tendency to increase. Of the 92 patients attending the special clinic only 64 were found to have syphilis or gonorrhœa, while in 1941 the corresponding figures were 47 out of 63. To deal with the additional numbers an extra session for women was arranged as from 22-1-43.

				1942	1941	Average 1936-40
Number of new patients	92†	63	66	
*Total number of out-patient attendances	...	1169	1014	1163		
†Average cost of each attendance	...	5/10	5/8	7/1		
Total number of "in-patient" days	...	.0	0	21

NOTES:—**i.e.*, seen by Medical Officer—not 'intermediate treatment.' The number of irrigations was 141 (197 in 1941).

†Year ended 31st March, following.

‡Syphilis, 29; Gonorrhœa, 35; Soft Chancre, 0; Not Venereal, 28.

All the above figures refer to Bath only. For details as to the number of pathological examinations made, see page 23. A very small number of Bath patients treated at Clinics elsewhere are not included.

There is a local Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council. The activities are described in a special Report issued by the Branch.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Number of medical examinations in 1942 was 70. See also page 51 of my 1938 Report.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1942.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, AND TO THE ALDERMEN
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The normal duties of the staff had to be re-arranged very considerably as a result of the air raids in April and concurrent with many of their ordinary duties the inspectors were called upon to deal with the salvage of food from damaged shops, warehouses and stores, the inspection of war damaged houses, and disinfection of sites giving rise to nuisances from rats and flies.

The work of food salvage, in which the staff received valuable assistance from sanitary inspectors from Bristol and Kingswood, was done exceptionally well and resulted in only 4 per cent. of the salvaged food being certified as unfit for further use, a result very favourably commented upon by the Ministry of Food.

After repairs had been carried out, the war damaged houses were inspected in order to certify their fitness for human habitation. Several houses which had been repaired and not reoccupied within a reasonable time were requisitioned for the purpose of rehousing homeless persons.

The already acute shortage of housing accommodation became an increasingly difficult problem and all complaints and reports received in this connection were carefully investigated, special attention being given to any serious overcrowding observed.

The large decrease in the number of animals slaughtered is due to the fact that in July the Ministry of Food ceased to use the slaughterhouses in Back Street, except for the slaughter of animals sent in from areas affected by outbreaks of foot and mouth disease during August, September, and October.

Civil Defence duties, including decontamination of food and clothing, supervision of air-raid shelters, and disinfection of mortuaries were also carried out and in April a food decontamination demonstration was held on the Recreation Ground.

It was in many respects an eventful year in which the whole of the staff gave of their best.

Once again I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the cordial support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and all members of the staff.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,

A TYLER,

Bath, July, 1943.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING, SANITARY WORK, ETC.

No. of inspections and re-inspections in connection with:—

HOUSING.

Housing Act, 1936. Sec. 9-12.	Inspections	...	31
" " " " " "	Re-inspections	...	215
" " " " " "	Re-overcrowding...	...	162
" " " " " "	Miscellaneous visits	...	178
" " " " " "	Houses let-in-lodgings	...	10
Council House applications	...	...	101
Houses of prospective tenants	...	...	21
Council Houses	...	...	1,016
War Damaged Houses	...	...	6,732
Total			8,466

GENERAL,

Caravans	...	...	...	...	27
Drainage investigations			...	...	551
Drain testing	...	...	...	...	130
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	269
Keeping of animals or poultry	...	...	...	...	81
Mortuaries	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	31
Places of Public Entertainment	...		...	...	23
Provision of dustbins	...	...	...	...	58
Provision of Sanitary accommodation			...	...	91
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	102
Rats and Mice...	...	...	...	...	484
Scabies	...	...	...	...	150
Smoke nuisances—industrial		...	...	...	—
" " —domestic		...	...	...	4
Static Water Tanks	...	...	...	...	140
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	13
Vermin—in Corporation houses	...		...	...	23
" / " Private houses		...	...	...	167
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	308
Total					2,655

CIVIL DEFENCE.

Air Raid Shelters (exc. visits by Shelter Supt.)	...	182
Decontamination (Food and Clothing)	...	237
Emergency Sanitation	...	12
Hostels for H.M. Forces and Government Workers...	...	29
Total		460

Notices Served :

	Informal	Formal
Housing Act, 1936	10	4
Public Health Act, 1936	365	24
Shop Acts, 1912-1936	10	—
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 ..	39	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	424	28

Works completed, Nuisances abated, etc.

Additional sinks provided	21
„ water-closets provided	5
„ water services and taps provided ..	19
Animals—nuisances from keeping of, ..	20
Burst water-pipes	23
Chimneys repaired	43
Dampness remedied	70
Drains repaired, unstopped or reconstructed ..	232
Dustbins provided	41
Firegrates repaired or removed	14
Floors repaired	78
Food stores provided	3
General internal repairs	29
New Gullies	30
Offensive accumulations removed	50
Overcrowding abated	43
Plaster repaired or renewed	96
Premises disinfected	359
„ disinfested	48
„ ratproofed	84
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed ..	89
Roofs repaired	110
Rooms cleansed	106
Sinks cleansed	68
Soil and Vent pipes repaired or renewed ..	27
Stairs repaired	14
Ventilation of rooms improved or provided ..	4
Walls repaired	110
Washing facilities provided	17
Wastepipes renewed, repaired or reconstructed ..	59
Waterclosets repaired or renewed	83
Watercloset cisterns repaired or renewed ..	49
Windows repaired	101
Yard paving repaired or relaid,	30
Miscellaneous	166
	<hr/>
Total	2341

Disinfection.

		No. of premises	No. of Rooms
Tuberculosis	... ..	45	67
Scarlet Fever	... ..	143	185
Diphtheria	... ..	57	75
Cancer ...	... ..	24	51
Scabies ...	... ..	10	10
Other Diseases	... ..	8	25
Total...		359	413

In addition steam disinfection of 6720 blankets, 627 mattresses, 812 pillows, 1320 pillow-cases, and 953 other articles was carried out, including a large number on behalf of Civil Defence Services, Home Guard, H.M. Forces, Welfare Hostels and Firewatchers.

Disinfestation. 11 Corporation houses and 24 privately owned houses were found to be verminous and were treated in the manner described in my Report for 1938.

Twenty-two persons were cleansed and their bedding and clothing disinfested at the Disinfecting Station.

A large flour store was fumigated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, the work being carried out by special contractors.

Corporation Estates. Inspection of Corporation Houses by Woman Sanitary Inspector:—

Inspections or re-inspections	... ..	1,013
Number of houses found to be satisfactory	...	747
" " " " " " unsatisfactory	...	266
(including 12 overcrowded and 3 verminous)		
Defects found and reported	... ..	26
Housing applications and transfers investigated	...	24

Houses Let-in-Lodgings. 10 premises of this type were inspected and appropriate action taken.

Common Lodging Houses. The three premises of this type in the City were inspected periodically and found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. (One was closed in March, 1942).

Tents, Vans and Sheds. 27 visits were made and one contravention was detected but the caravan was removed from the site before the statutory period had expired,

SECTION II.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

No. of inspections and re-inspections :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	83
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	1,103
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	432
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	54
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	174
Fried-fish shops	...	...	...	...	31
Grocers	...	...	...	...	378
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	15
Poulterers	...	...	...	...	36
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	95
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	1,275
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	156
Food and Drugs sampling	...	...	...	...	180
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	693
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous (including Food Salvage)	...	...	...	...	815
					<hr/>
Total					5,534

Notices Served.

		Informal.	Formal.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	14	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	...	3	—
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	...	1	—
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	...	20	—
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	...	6	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		44	—

Registration of Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938).

	Newly registered	Discontinued	Total now registered
For the sale or manufacture or storage of ice-cream	—	6	48
For the preparation or manu- facture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	5	2	64

Food and Drugs Sampling.

207 samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis, which represents 2.6 per 1000 population. Twenty, or 10.3 per cent.

of the samples were found to be adulterated, viz.:—Milk 7, Egg Substitutes 3, Butter 1, Onion Substitute 3, Sweetening Substitutes 4, Pancake Mixture 1, Sandwich Spread 1.

Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Eleven samples of food, other than milk, were submitted for bacteriological examination, viz.—Sausage Meat 3, Fish Paste 2, Savoury Paste 1, Mutton 1, Tomato Juice 1, Coarse Meal 1, Fine Meal 1, Spice 1.

Two of the samples of sausage meat were found to be unfit for human consumption and appropriate action was taken at the place of manufacture.

The samples of Mutton and spice, contained too many organisms and as they were from quantities used in the preparation of the sausage meat found to be unfit for human consumption were probably the main cause of the trouble.

Food Poisoning.

Two outbreaks of suspected food poisoning occurred in which approximately 70 persons were affected, but none seriously. Despite exhaustive enquiries and bacteriological examinations of suspected food, the real cause of the outbreaks was not ascertained.

Preservatives, &c. in Food.

The following 11 articles to which preservatives may be added in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives, &c. in Food) Regulations, 1925-27, were submitted for analysis:—Cordial 1, Corn Flour 1, Jam 1, Pickles 2, Sauce 2, Sausages 1, Sausage Meat 3.

In no case was the permissible amount of preservative exceeded or any prohibited colouring matter added.

Milk and Dairies.

Cowsheds inspected and re-inspected	..	..	54
Dairies	..	..	178
Notices served under "Milk and Dairies Order, 1926"	..	..	20
Vendors cautioned for filling bottles other than on registered premises	..	..	4
Number of registered dairymen, 91 viz :—			
Producers inside City area	..	..	20
„ outside City but retailing inside City	..	..	22
Other retailers	..	..	44
Wholesalers..	..	..	5

Milk (Special designations) Order, 1936-38.

Eleven licenses were granted :—

	T.T. Cert.		T.T.	Accredited	Pasteurised
Producers' Licence ..	1	..	—	.. 1	.. —
Dealers'	2	..	3	.. —	.. 3
Pasteurisers'	—	..	—	.. —	.. 1
	3	..	3	.. 1	.. 4

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Forty samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as follows:—

	T.T.	Pasteurised	Non-Designated
Number of samples	2	13	25
Failed Methylene Blue Test	0	0	15
„ Phosphatase Test ..	0	0	0
Excessive number of organisms on Agar at 37° c ..	1	5	16
B. Coli present in 3 Tests ..	2	6	19
Passed all official Tests for designated milk	0	5	0

Water Sampling.

Samples from public supply analysed	...	...	1
Number found to be polluted and unsuitable	...	...	0
Samples from Corporation Swimming Baths analysed	...	...	2
Number found to be polluted or containing excess free chlorine or bacteria	...	...	0

Static Water Tanks

In co-operation with the National Fire Service arrangements were made to treat the water in these tanks with Copper Sulphate and thick oil in order to destroy mosquito larvæ.

Bakehouses.

Number in use (including 3 basement bakehouses)	...	33
Inspection or re-inspections	...	83
Notices served in respect of limewashing	...	2
Notices served in respect of other conditions	...	—

Fried Fish Shops.

Number in use	...	...	...	...	28
Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	31

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	693
Contraventions	...	...	...	—

Meat Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total.
Animals killed						
Animals examined	657	817	1229	9256	5889	17848
All Diseases except TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcases condemned	2	4	2	22	24	54
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	83	165	5	266	113	632
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than TUBERCULOSIS	12.9	20.67	0.57	3.1	2.3	3.84
TUBERCULOSIS Only.						
Whole carcases condemned	3	22	—	1	26	52
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	79	206	—	—	467	752
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	12.4	27.9	—	0.01	8.37	4.5

Total Weight of Food Condemned.

	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
In slaughterhouses and butchers shops	21	10	1	10
In provision shops, warehouses, etc. ;				
(a) tinned foods	...	..	5	2
(b) fish	...	...	3	1
(c) other foods	...	...	9	1
	38	16	0	12

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Slaughterhouses in use (incl. Bacon Factory)	...	5
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	1275
Meat exposed to contamination	...	3
Vehicles not kept in cleanly state	...	2
Meat not properly protected during transport	...	2
Notices served	...	3
No. of animals slaughtered and examined	...	17848

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

No. of licensed slaughtermen	...	21
„ „ new licences issued	...	6
„ „ licences renewed	...	4
Offences reported	...	—

SECTION III.

FACTORIES, SHOPS, Etc.

Factories and Workplaces.

	No of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories with mechanical power	45	10
„ without mechanical power	42	3
Others	2	—
Total	89	13

	Defects Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	6	7	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	2	2	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—			
Insufficient	2	3	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	9	—
Not separate for sexes	4	4	—
Other offences	2	6	—

The number of outworkers notified was 3. The premises used by them were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION, AND WEIGHT IN POUNDS, DURING 1942.

Disease.	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Abscessed	118	53	13	123	582	889
Angioma	—	56	—	—	—	56
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	25	25
Bruising	210	313	—	51	802	1376
Cirrhosis	30	43	—	9	51	133
Distomatosis	960	1678	—	237	—	2875
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	—	—	1032	—	1032
Fevered Carcase	—	—	—	—	50	50
Foot and Mouth Disease	1300	2400	—	—	750	4450
Inflammation	68	46	8	35	128	285
Immaturity	—	—	72	—	—	72
Lipoma	—	—	—	6	—	6
Mastitis	—	15	—	—	66	81
Metritis	—	18	—	—	—	18
Moribund	—	—	—	50	—	50
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	5	5
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	18	23
Parasitic Infection	—	—	—	487	42	529
Rickets	—	—	—	—	62	62
Septicæmia	—	—	—	40	—	40
Uræmia	—	—	74	—	—	74
Tuberculosis	5200	18529	—	50	12288	36067
TOTAL	7891	23151	167	2120	14869	48198 lbs.

Total weight condemned ... 21 tons 10 cwt. 1 qtr. 10 lbs.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-36.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	51
Notices served (Informal 10, Formal 0)	...	...	...	10
Forms and Notices provided as result of notices	...	...	...	1
Seats provided	...	...	...	1
Means of heating provided or improved	...	...	...	2
Washing facilities provided or improved	...	...	...	4
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	...	...	...	7

SHOPS (SUNDAY TRADING RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1936.

No complaints were received and no contraventions observed.

THEATRES, CINEMAS, Etc.

Twenty-three inspections were made. Conditions were satisfactory.

SECTION IV.**MISCELLANEOUS****SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

Appropriate action was taken in respect of excessive emissions.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	130
Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	479
Notices served...	...	...	...	46
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	15
„ sewer connections repaired	...	...	...	10
„ private drains repaired	...	...	...	34
Intercepting trap stoppers replaced	...	...	...	17
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	34
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	...	84
Water storage cisterns abolished	...	...	...	2
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ chemicals	...	...	...	71

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Eleven offensive trades were in use.

Rag dealers	...	...	...	5
Marine Stores	...	...	...	2
Rag and marine store	...	...	...	2
Rabbit Skin dealers	...	...	...	2

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

- (1) SAMPLE No. 7.—Egg Substitute. (a) Adulterated with flour and glauher salts. Fined £ 2- 10 - 0. (b) Misleading label and (c) False warranty.
Case dismissed on payment of £ 5 - 5 - 0 costs.
- (2) SAMPLE No. 36.—Onion Powder. (a) Adulterated with wheat flour. (b) Misleading label, and (c) False warranty.
Case dismissed.
- (3) SAMPLE No. 74.—Milk, adulterated by fat deficiency 18 per cent. and added water 6 per cent. Fined £ 5 and £ 3-3-0 costs.

CAUSES	Persons	M	F	—1 1—2 2—5 5—10 10—15 15—20 20—25 25—35 35—45 45—55 55—60 60—65 65—75 75—80 80—85 85—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED DURING 1942

42

Cases Notified		At all Ages		Under 1	1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65 and over				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Diphtheria	29	49	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	10	11	6	2	1	11	1	8	4	8	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	81	86	1	3	2	3	4	7	9	6	6	33	34	19	10	5	9	2	2	2	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	20	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	6	2	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	2	2	3	2	4	5	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	18	19	3	...	1	1	3	4	2	5	4	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	23	30	4	3	4	3	2	3	7	3	3	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	39	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	9	13	10	6	1	5	1	4	2	...	...	
" Non-Pulmonary	2	7	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NOTIFIED		230	271	13	10	8	9	9	11	17	20	15	13	54	61	28	13	10	29	10	25	24	49	10	15	11	5	13	4	8	7

Cases Removed to Hospital—†

	32		49		...	1	3	2	1	2	1	10	11	6	2	1	12	2	8	4	7	1	3	1	1	2	...	...
																										
* Diphtheria	...	32	...	49	...	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	10	11	6	2	1	12	2	8	4	7	1	3	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	74	...	81	1	3	2	3	4	7	9	4	6	31	32	17	8	4	8	2	2	9	...	...	1	...	...
Other Cases	...	27	...	41	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	5	10	5	1	4	1	8	2	2	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	
TOTAL REMOVED	...	133	...	171	2	5	4	6	6	10	12	8	11	51	48	24	14	6	28	6	14	8	24	2	4	3	2	1

†Excluding Patients from outside the City Area

*Including 4 "carriers."

NOTE—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 7, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 40 and 41, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 26.

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1942.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	568	571	1139	526	533	1059	42	38	80
Deaths (under one year) ...	31	20	51	24	19	43	7	1	8
* Infant Mortality ..	55	35	45	46	36	41	167	26	100

* i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
9	3	6	9	...	...	...

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park.

1942		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperatures	Mean ...	35.3	33.0	40.7	42.9	52.2	58.8	60.9	61.6	57.5	51.5	48.6	41.6	49.3
	" 40 yrs Average	41.0	40.8	44.4	47.0	53.4	58.0	61.4	60.9	56.8	50.7	44.0	41.4	49.9
	Highest ...	49.2	49.6	52.9	55.0	71.0	85.1	79.0	86.6	73.8	68.0	55.6	56.6	86.6
	Date ...	3.23	28	31	12.13	7	6	2	23	11	4	9	13	28 Aug.
	Lowest ...	16.2	16.3	22.8	35.3	32.3	39.1	45.2	42.1	38.2	30.1	22.3	31.9	16.2
	Date ...	15	27	8	30	2	13	28	6	27	27	23	30	15 Jan.
Humidity...		85	87	88	68	72	69	73	77	79	86	92	88	80
Rainfall.	Total in inches ...	3.28	0.33	1.72	1.18	4.71	0.37	2.79	4.26	1.70	3.56	1.33	3.69	28.92
	No. Wet Days .	17	8	15	9	17	3	14	18	15	16	7	18	157
	Mean of 75 yrs. ..	2.87	2.29	2.17	2.14	2.01	2.07	2.68	2.79	2.59	3.27	2.95	3.22	31.02
	" Wet Days ...	15	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	167
Sunshine, hours ...		42.9	56.9	71.3	189.5	201.8	257.1	172.7	146.0	139.1	93.7	59.3	36.0	1466.3
Do. Mean of 35 yrs.		50.4	74.0	115.5	152.6	192.3	200.9	200.0	183.7	147.4	100.2	63.2	42.4	1522.8

